

# **EXHIBIT B**

**United States Patent** [19]**Juliano et al.**[11] **4,014,995**[45] **Mar. 29, 1977**[54] **COSMETICS CONTAINING FINELY  
DIVIDED OAT FLOUR**[75] **Inventors:** Angelo L. Juliano, Chicago; Aaron  
Miller, Northbrook, both of Ill.[73] **Assignee:** The Quaker Oats Company,  
Chicago, Ill.[22] **Filed:** Apr. 7, 1975[21] **Appl. No.:** 565,695**Related U.S. Application Data**[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 398,651, Sept. 19, 1973,  
abandoned.[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... 424/168; 424/63;  
424/64; 424/65; 424/68; 424/69; 424/70;  
424/71; 424/74; 424/195; 424/364[51] **Int. Cl.<sup>2</sup>** ..... A61K 31/00; A61K 47/00[58] **Field of Search** ..... 424/69, 168, 364, 195[56] **References Cited****UNITED STATES PATENTS**

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Anderson & Olson[57] **ABSTRACT**Improved cosmetic preparations are obtained by inclu-  
sion of a particular oat flour.**5 Claims, No Drawings**

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## COSMETICS CONTAINING FINELY DIVIDED OAT FLOUR

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 398,651 filed Sept. 19, 1973, now abandoned. The present invention relates to improvements in cosmetic preparations.

A wide variety of cosmetic preparations are available, and the cosmetic industry is constantly striving to improve cosmetics from both functional and aesthetic standpoints.

Accordingly, it is a principal object of this invention to provide improvements in cosmetic formulations.

It is a particular object of the invention to provide liquid and/or solid containing cosmetic preparations which also contain particulate solid material in a form desired for application to the skin.

The present invention involves the discovery that oat flour of a defined particle size can be advantageously incorporated in cosmetic formulations to impart various desirable attributes such as, for example, absorbency, and to give a smooth feeling and look to the skin. The particulate oat flour possesses requisite adhesiveness so that it clings to the skin upon evaporation of volatile components of the cosmetic formulation.

The oat flour which has been found to be particularly useful in cosmetic preparations in accordance with this invention is a finely divided material having a particle size such that more than 98% passes through a 200 mesh screen (U.S. Sieve Series), and preferably at least about 95% will pass through a 325 mesh screen. The flour is used in cosmetic formulations in amounts of from about 1 to 20% or more of the formulation by weight. This particulate oat flour can be characterized as forming colloidal dispersions in solvents and because of this remains suspended in liquid vehicles for extended periods of time. This special oat flour is obtained by grinding oat flakes in conventional manner followed by air classification to obtain the desired particulate material. On a dry basis this oat flour is relatively high in starch content (generally >70%) and lipid content (generally 7.6%) and relatively low in gum, ash (generally <2.5%) and fiber (generally <0.6%) and has a protein content generally of about 16% or less with the protein not being substantially disrupted as would be the case if the flour were obtained by repeated grinding, screening or bolting operations.

The special oat flour can be used advantageously in a very broad range of cosmetic preparations. The oat flour exhibits compatibility with the ionic and nonionic materials usually employed for emulsification purposes, it disperses readily in a variety of liquid solvents and undergoes hydration in water to which it imparts increases in apparent viscosity. In emulsion systems containing a quantity of oil, the flour poses no processing problems, and results in cosmetic preparations which are eminently satisfactory from a cosmetic standpoint. The special oat flour can be successfully incorporated into such cosmetic preparations as hand lotions and creams to create an aesthetically elegant system possessing the conditioning effects of protein and the emollient and moisturizing properties of hydrophobic lipid materials. The oat flour can be directly incorporated into the aqueous phase of such systems prior to any heating operation, if any is required.

Moisturizing creams and lotions can be formulated with the oat flour, which functions along with other

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lubricants and emollients to impart a soft, smooth residual feel to the skin. Night creams and lotions can be compounded with the special oat flour. These systems can be formulated to achieve pH values which approximate those of normal skin. Since the oat flour is compatible with various ingredients of cosmetic formulations, it is possible to design products having pH values of approximately 5.5 (approximate skin pH). Since washing with soaps or other alkaline cleansing materials usually alters the normal acid mantle of the skin, use of formulations designed to approximate the normal skin pH can help soothe a rough, dry, chapped epidermis. The physical presence of oat flour on the skin after evaporation of relatively volatile formulation ingredients, such as water or alcohols, provides a highly desirable skin feel.

The use of oat flour in under-makeup moisturizing creams and lotions can provide these products with not only the desirable attributes of moisturizing, but the flour helps makeup of various types adhere to the surface of the skin. Since oat flour contains whole protein, which is a polymer-like material, it is postulated that this desirable attribute relates to this as well as other constituents in the flour. This means a reduced necessity for makeup to be reapplied during the course of the day. Furthermore, the flour, by virtue of its oil and water adsorption characteristics, helps keep the makeup from streaking or discoloring due to perspiration or oils which are found on the surface of the epidermal layer.

For the most part, cleansing lotions and creams are emulsion systems containing a quantity of oils which vary between 15 and 50% by weight. These systems are designed to remove many cosmetic preparations, such as lipstick, facial makeup and eye makeup, by virtue of solvent and emulsifying mechanisms. In some instances products are formulated so that they can be removed from the face after the cleansing operation by water. In other cases, these formulations must be tissue off after they have been used to remove various cosmetics. In any case, they provide a cleansing function which varies from that imparted by soap. These systems can be designed to approximate the pH of the normal epidermis, unlike most soaps which tend to be somewhat alkaline in response. Furthermore, these lotions and creams are less prone to emulsify and remove lipids normally found on the surface of the epidermal layer, thus defatting and possibly making the skin more prone to irritation.

Oat flour can be incorporated into cleansing lotions and creams not only to impart a skin conditioning effect by virtue of its protein content, but it offers moisturizing properties due to the presence of lipids. Cleansing creams and lotions not only offer effective removal of "make-ups," environmental residue, such as dust and dirt, but they offer an excellent method of lubricating and moisturizing dry skin. Oat flour can be incorporated into cleansing creams and lotions for the individual who finds this method of cleaning more acceptable than soap.

Oat flour in anhydrous bath oils enhances the positive attributes of lubricating, moisturizing and emolliency related to the oils, such as mineral oil, lanolin derivatives or fatty acids used in these products. Furthermore, the dermatological attributes inherent in the oat flour due to the protein and lipid content further supplements the effect of the anhydrous bath oil.

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Addition of this special oat flour, due to its emollient characteristics, aids in relieving skin irritation which may develop while not affecting the foam characteristic of the bath oils.

Massage lotions and creams can be designed to embody a number of useful attributes if oat flour is used as one of the formulation ingredients. The system can be designed so that the normal epidermal acid mantle is approximated. This can be achieved by using formulation ingredients, such as nonionic emulsifying agents, which will permit the inclusion of substances used to maintain a hydrogen ion concentration related to a pH of about 5.5. The use of oat flour in situations requiring this pH does not cause any formulation related compatibility problems.

Oat flour can also contribute to the stability of these emulsions by virtue of effect on the apparent viscosity of these systems as well as solubility characteristics. Oat flour appears to have hydrophilic (water loving) as well as lipophilic groups which are postulated to give the flour value as an emulsifier. Obviously, the conditioning effects of protein can serve a role in enhancing the functional characteristics of massage related products. The presence of fat in the flour offers moisturizing effects.

The use of protein in shampoos and the marketing success of these products is well known. However, the so-called protein used in these products are usually hydrolyzed collagen which contains amino acids, polypeptides and other protein residues. In the case of oat flour, the protein found in this material is unhydrolyzed and therefore whole. Oat flour contains lipids which is also true of the surface of the scalp. These lipids help impart a healthy luster to the hair fiber. Furthermore, they can lubricate the cuticle layer of the fiber so that these cells will easily move past the cells from adjacent fibers, thus facilitating combing. Oat flour can be incorporated into shampoos without adversely affecting foam characteristics.

Shampoos can be formulated in the form of creams and liquids. In the case of liquids, these can be low to moderate in apparent viscosity. The oat flour is suitable for use in any of these products, however, the method of incorporating the material will vary. In the case of liquid shampoos of low to moderate viscosity, the oat flour can be incorporated most simply by making an aqueous dispersion of the flour.

In the case of hair conditioners, the use of the oat flour is advantageous by virtue of its protein and lipid content. Hair conditioners are normally used as a treatment, for those individuals whose hair has been damaged through the use of hair dyes, hair waving formulations, hot combs, tints and other procedures normally associated with damage to the cuticle or protein of the hair fiber. Injury to the cuticle can and often does manifest itself as unsightly split ends, while damage to the protein of the fiber, being more serious, can manifest itself as hair breakage and loss. Treatments containing proteins and other lipid conditioners are often used in an attempt to obviate these undesirable conditions. Usually a conditioner use is a palliative measure in that the problem is not usually corrected, but the fiber through the use of conditioning products continues to grow producing new undamaged fiber. Some investigators have suggested, through the use of devices designed to measure the tensile strength of fibers, that hair conditioners containing protein can increase the strength of individual fibers. From an aesthetic stand-

point, the use of conditioners containing protein as well as substantiative agents such as specific cationic materials, can leave the hair more lustrous, manageable, softer and sometimes thicker appearing. The use of oat flour in formulas of this type provides whole protein derived from a "natural" source as well as lipids.

Hair sprays and setting aids contain for the most part high polymers as hair "holding" ingredients. Formulas containing these materials are designed by the formulator to offer various holding characteristics which will affect the hair by imparting a relatively stiff to soft natural curl. It is possible through the incorporation of various ingredients, such as plasticizers and neutralizing agents, in those systems containing carboxy functional group resins, to alter the firmness of the set while maintaining holding characteristics under adverse environmental conditions, such as high humidity. The use of oat flour as a resin modifier offers the formulator a material in hydroalcoholic systems which contains protein which serves to condition the hair as well as lipids which can help impart sheen. The natural origin of the flour, as well as its protein content, make it particularly well suited for products of this type.

Face masks are frequently used to help treat various undesirable epidermal related conditions. They can be used in the treatment of oily skin to impart lipid adsorbent effect. They are sometimes used to help suppress wrinkles by embodying an astringent effect. They are sometimes used to treat acne and other concomitant adolescent or hyperactive sebaceous gland related problems by incorporating antibacterial agents as well as auxiliary astringents such as aluminum phenolsulfonate. In addition to absorbing excess oils, this naturally derived flour with its protein content makes it particularly well suited in products of this type.

Cleansing scrubs vary widely in their form and functions. The scrub can take the form of a moderately viscous liquid containing a quantity of synthetic surface active material which is used to thoroughly cleanse the skin. The cleansing effect in this case is due to the colloidal character, wetting emulsifying and dispersing effect of the surface active material. This type of product is suitable for "oily skin" but may cause epidermal irritation in some individuals. The use of oat flour in scrubs of this type can help reduce the epidermal defatting and possible concomitant irritation without sacrificing cleansing effectiveness. These scrubs can also contain various antibacterials, such as Hexachlorophene, for the purpose of eliminating various organisms found on the surface of the skin. The use of these antibacterial agents can produce a source of additional epidermal irritation which is reduced through the inclusion of oat flour.

Cleansing scrubs can also take the form of dispersion of various insoluble solid materials such as almond meal in polyhydric alcohols such as glycerine or propylene glycol. These not only offer solvent (glycol) related cleaning, but the solid insoluble matter acts to gently massage the skin as well as enhance the cleansing process. The inclusion of oat flour in formulas based on the dispersion of various insoluble solid materials in polyhydric alcohols provides product attributes related to the protein and lipid content of the flour. The flour will assist in the skin cleansing operation by means of the residue removal effect created by massaging with the glycol dispersed oat flour.

Skin fresheners are, as the name implies, used to produce a refreshing and cooling sensation after a bath

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or shower or during the course of the day. Skin fresheners can function to assist in the removal of makeup by virtue of their solvent attributes in which capacity they also impart a cooling sensation and sometimes a skin tightening effect. Fresheners or toiletries such as after shave lotions can also be used as vehicles for the application of fragrance, deodorant, astringent and lubricating characteristics to a number of areas of the body, hands and face. They can be applied in conjunction with daily personal care routines, such as bathing or showering. They can also be used during the course of the day to impart the attributes mentioned, as well as a cooling and refreshing effect.

It has heretofore been recognized that it would be highly desirable to incorporate talcum powder into skin freshening compositions which involve a liquid vehicle, such as those containing alcohol or alcohol and water.

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perse these materials so that when the freshener is used, the powder related ingredients will be unevenly applied. A non-uniform layer of the powder related materials is deposited and white areas of high concentrations are visible. Obviously, the aesthetics of such a situation are unacceptable. The use of special oat flour in products of this type enhances the functional attributes of the formulation, not only because of the protein and lipids therein, but also because of the smooth, velvety residual skin characteristics imparted after the solvents, such as water and alcohol, have evaporated.

The following numbered examples illustrate representative cosmetic formulations embodying the discovery of the present invention, their preparation and attributes. The special oat flour employed in these examples is the particulate oat flour as described heretofore.

## EXAMPLE 1

PIGMENTED SYSTEMS SKIN TINT	ATTRIBUTES: MOISTURIZING CONDITIONING OIL/WATER ANIONIC SYSTEMS FOR USE UNDER MAKEUP TO IMPART MORE NATURAL SKIN TONE	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	1. Myvacet type 9-40	0.25
	2. Stearic Acid (triple pressed)	3.5
	3. Glyceryl Monostearate (non self emulsifiable)	1.7
	4. Lanolin (cosmetic grade)	2.0
	5. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)	8.0
	6. Propylparaben	0.1
	7. Methylparaben	0.1
	8. Special Oat Flour	1.5
	9. Deionized Water	100.00
	10. Propylene Glycol	3.0
	11. Titanium Dioxide	2.0
	12. Red No. 2513	0.9
	13. Ultra Blue 3585	0.2
	14. Triethanolamine	1.0
	15. Dowicil 200	0.1
	16. Perfume	QS

This is because talcum powder absorbs moisture and leaves the skin soft and smooth to the touch.

Heretofore, attempts to incorporate talcum or related materials have met with serious formulation difficulties. Incorporation of talcum and related ingredients, such as magnesium silicate, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and/or zinc stearate in such systems usually result in sedimentation of these solids because of their poor hydration characteristics in the suspending vehicle. Even by using the so-called suspending or dispersing agents, such as high polymers or surface active materials, it is difficult to uniformly dis-

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1 - No. 6 and heat, 70°-73° C., while stirring continuously.

Weigh No. 7 - No. 10 and heat to 70°-73° C.; add this to the heated oil.

Phase components (both phases should be at 70°-73° C.)

Add No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13 and mix until uniformly dispersed.

Add No. 14, cool to 35°-40° C. and add No. 15 and No. 16. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 2

PIGMENTED SYSTEMS SKIN TINT	ATTRIBUTES: MOISTURIZING CONDITIONING OIL/WATER ANIONIC/NONIONIC EMULSION SYSTEM FOR USE UNDER MAKEUP TO IMPART MORE NATURAL SKIN TONE	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	1. Lanrol	0.3
	2. Stearic Acid (triple pressed)	3.25
	3. Polawax	1.5
	4. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)	6.0
	5. Propylparaben	0.10
	6. Methylparaben	0.10
	7. Special Oat Flour	2.0
	8. Deionized Water	100.00
	9. Propylene Glycol	4.0
	10. Titanium Dioxide	2.0
	11. Lo Micron Pink No. 2511	0.7
	12. Yellow No. 2576	0.3
	13. Red No. 2513	0.1
	14. Dowicil 200	0.10

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## EXAMPLE 2-continued

PIGMENTED SYSTEMS SKIN TINT	ATTRIBUTES: MOISTURIZING CONDITIONING OIL/WATER ANIONIC/NONIONIC EMULSION SYSTEM FOR USE UNDER MAKEUP TO IMPART MORE NATURAL SKIN TONE	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	15. Perfume	QS
	16. Triethanolamine	1.0

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh the oil phase No. 1 - No. 5; commence stirring and heating. Heat to 70°-73° C. Weigh No. 6, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 and heat while stirring to 70°-73° C. Add the "aqueous" phase to the oil phase. Continue stirring and add No. 10, No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13. Stir until a uniform dispersion results. Add No. 16. Cool to 35°-40° C. Add No. 14 and No. 15. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh phase A (No. 1 - No. 10) and begin heating and stirring. Heat to approximately 80° C. and mix until all waxes have melted. Prepare part B several hours in advance by adding No. 1 - No. 3 to No. 4 and processing by means of a roller mill. Cool part A to 70°-73° C. and add No. 11 and part B (No. 12). Mix thoroughly and pour into molds.

## EXAMPLE 3

PIGMENTED SYSTEMS LIPSTICK	ATTRIBUTES: APPLIES UNIFORMLY, EMOLLIENT AND LUBRICATING GOOD "SLIP"	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	1. Candelilla Wax	5.0
	2. Carnauba Wax	2.0
	3. Ceresin Wax	1.5
	4. Emerwax 4226-0	1.5
	5. Cetiol V	4.0
A	6. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)	100.00
	7. Beeswax	8.0
	8. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)	10.0
	9. Amerlate P	10.0
	10. Viscolan	5.0
	11. Special Oat Flour	2.0
	12. Pigments	47.0

  

PIGMENT FORMULA	PARTS BY WEIGHT	
	INGREDIENT	
	1. Titanium Dioxide	7.0
	2. D&C Red No. 21	1.25
B	3. D&C Red No. 7	1.5
	4. Castor Oil	40.25

## EXAMPLE 4

PIGMENTED SYSTEMS LIPSTICK	ATTRIBUTES: EXCELLENT SLIP LUBRICITY, GOOD COVERAGE	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	1. Candelilla Wax	5.00
	2. Carnauba Wax	2.00
	3. Ozocerite	1.50
	4. Emerwax 4226-0	1.50
	5. Cetiol V	4.00
	6. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)	5.00
A	7. Beeswax	8.00
	8. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)	10.00
	9. Castor Oil	100.00
	10. Special Oat Flour	2.00
	11. Color Pigments	47.00

  

PIGMENT FORMULA	PARTS BY WEIGHT	
	INGREDIENT	
	1. Titanium Dioxide	8.00
	2. D&C Red No. 19	2.25
B	3. D&C Red No. 21	1.50

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## EXAMPLE 4-continued

4. Castor Oil	35.25
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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh phase A (No. 1 - No. 9) and begin heating and stirring. Heat to approximately 80° C. and mix until all

pigments No. 16, No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19. Mix until the pigment is homogeneously dispersed. Add No. 10. Cool to 35°-40° C. and add No. 12 and No. 15. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 6

PIGMENTED SYSTEMS EYE SHADOW		ATTRIBUTES: UNIFORM COVERAGE, EMOLLIENT ANIONIC OIL/WATER EMULSION, GOOD ADHESION	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		8.0	
2. Amerlate P		2.0	
3. Stearic Acid (Triple pressed)		4.0	
4. Glyceryl Monostearate (non self emulsifying)		5.0	
5. Cetyl Alcohol		2.0	
6. Cetiol V		5.0	
7. Propylparaben		0.10	
8. Methylparaben		0.10	
9. Special Oat Flour		1.0	
10. Triethanolamine		1.0	
11. Propylene Glycol		5.0	
12. Dowicil 200		0.10	
13. Deionized Water		QS	100.00
PIGMENTS			
A	1. Chromalite Dark Blue	3.5	
	2. Chromalite Magenta	2.0	
	3. Pearl Glow	5.0	

waxes have melted. Prepare part B several hours in advance by adding No. 1 - No. 3 to the castor oil and processing with a roller mill. Cool part A to 70°-73° C. and add No. 10 and part B (No. 11). Mix thoroughly and pour into molds.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh the "oil" phase ingredients (No. 1 - No. 7) begin heating and stirring. Heat to 70°-73° C. Weigh No. 13, No. 11, No. 9 and No. 8 into another container

## EXAMPLE 5

PIGMENTED SYSTEMS MAKEUP CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: MOISTURIZING, GOOD COVERAGE OIL/WATER EMULSION ANIONIC IN NATURE	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Avacado Oil		4.0	
2. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		2.00	
3. Stearic Acid (triple pressed)		4.00	
4. Glyceryl Monostearate (non self emulsifying)		5.00	
5. Stearyl Alcohol		2.00	
6. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		4.00	
7. Cetiol V		5.00	
8. Propylparaben		0.10	
9. Methylparaben		0.10	
10. Triethanolamine		1.00	
11. Propylene Glycol		5.00	
12. Dowicil 200		0.10	
13. Special Oat Flour		2.00	
14. Deionized Water		QS	100.00
15. Perfume		QS	
16. Titanium Dioxide		3.50	
17. Lo Micron Brown 2593		1.30	
18. Lo Micron Pink 2511		0.30	
19. Lo Micron Yellow 2576		0.20	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh the "oil" phase (ingredients No. 1 - No. 8) begin heating and stirring. Weigh No. 13, No. 14, No. 9 and No. 11 and begin heating and stirring. Add the aqueous phase to the oil phase. Continue stirring. Add

and begin stirring and heating. Heat to 70°-73° C. Add the aqueous phase components which are at 70°-73° C. to the oil phase component. Add part A and mix until the pigments are uniformly blended. Add No. 10 and cool to 35°-40° C. at which temperature add No. 12. Fill at 25°-30° C.



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## EXAMPLE 7

SKIN TREATMENT RELATED FORMULATIONS		ATTRIBUTES: SOLVENT CLEANING EFFECT, ABSORBENT, CONDITIONING, MASSAGE ATTRIBUTE DUE TO INSOLUBLE MATERIALS.	
FACIAL SCRUB			
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Propylene Glycol		17.500	
2. Sorbitol		17.500	
3. Methylparaben		0.100	
4. Special Oat Flour		15.000	
5. Zinc Oxide		10.000	
6. Talc		20.000	
7. Sorbic Acid		0.100	
8. Formaldehyde Solution		0.075	
9. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
10. Perfume		QS	
11. Color		QS	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh in order No. 1 - No. 10 while stirring continuously. Mix for about 1.5 hours after all ingredients have been added and continue mixing while filling.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 6 into a container and commence stirring. Add No. 4 and No. 5 and stir until a smooth homogeneous paste results.

## EXAMPLE 9

SKIN TREATMENT RELATED FORMULATIONS		ATTRIBUTES: ASTRINGENT, CONDITIONING SOFTENS AND SMOOTHS THE SKIN, HELPS REDUCE THE APPEARANCE OF WRINKLES.	
PEEL OFF MASK			
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Special Oat Flour		5.00	
2. Gelvatol 3/90		10.00	
3. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
4. Glycerine		1.00	
5. Resyn 2260		5.00	
6. Ethyl Alcohol SDA No. 40		16.00	
7. 2-Amino-2-Methyl-1,3-Propanediol		0.02	
8. Color		QS	
9. Perfume		QS	

## EXAMPLE 8

SKIN TREATMENT RELATED FORMULATIONS			
MUD PACK			
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Sorbitol		5.000	
2. Deionized Water	QS	100.000	
3. Methylparaben		0.100	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 3 and add while stirring continuously No. 1 and No. 2. Heat to 70°-73° C., begin cooling after mixing for 15 minutes at this temperature. Continue stirring and add NO. 4 and No. 5 at 50°-54° C. and No. 6. Continue stirring and cooling and add No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 10

SKIN TREATMENT RELATED FORMULATIONS		ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING EMULSIFIES AND DISPERSES UNDESIRABLE EPIDERMAL MATERIALS SUCH AS MAKEUP DUST AND DIRT, GOOD FOAMING CHARACTERISTICS	
FACE AND BODY SHAMPOO			
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Standapol SH-100		50.00	
2. Standamid SD		4.00	
3. Deionized Water	QS	100.0	
4. Special Oat Flour		1.00	
5. Propylene Glycol		3.00	
6. Perfume		QS	
7. Color		QS	
8. Dowicil 200		0.10	

4. Fullers Earth	30.000
5. Special Oat Flour	5.000
6. Dowicil 200	0.075

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weight No. 1 - No. 5 into a tank, begin heating and stirring. Heat to 60°-63° C. while stirring carefully to



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prevent air entrapment. Stir until the resultant dispersion is uniform. Cool to 35°-40° C. and add No. 8. Cool to 25°-30° C. and add No. 6 and No. 7.

## EXAMPLE 11

SKIN TREATMENT RELATED FORMULATIONS		ATTRIBUTES: ASTRINGENT, CONDITIONING PRODUCES A COOLING SENSATION WHEN APPLIED. WASHES OFF EASILY WITH WATER.	
FACIAL MASK			
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
2. Veegum		10.00	
3. Special Oat Flour		4.00	
4. Methylparaben		0.10	
5. Dowicil 200		0.10	
6. Ethyl Alcohol (SDA No. 40)		18.00	
7. Color		QS	
8. Perfume		QS	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1 and begin stirring. Add No. 2 and mix until the resultant dispersion is smooth and lump free. Add No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7 and No. 8. Continue mixing until the dispersion is smooth.

## EXAMPLE 12

SKIN CARE HAND AND BODY LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: ANIONIC, MOISTURIZING, NON-GREASY	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Stearic Acid		3.00	
2. Cetyl Alcohol		0.50	
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		7.00	

4. Methylparaben		0.10	
5. Propylparaben		0.10	
6. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
7. Special Oat Flour		1.00	
8. Triethanolamine		1.00	
9. Propylene Glycol		5.00	
10. Dowicil 200		0.10	
11. Perfume		QS	

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## EXAMPLE 12-continued

SKIN CARE HAND AND BODY LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: ANIONIC, MOISTURIZING, NON-GREASY	
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INGREDIENT		% W/W	
12. Color		QS	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh ingredients Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and heat while stirring to approximately 72° C. In another container weigh No. 6, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 and heat while stirring to 72° C. Add the water "phase" to the oil phase and cool, while stirring, to about 40° C. at which temperature No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12 should be added.

## EXAMPLE 13

SKIN CARE HAND AND BODY CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: ANIONIC, MOISTURIZING, NON-GREASY. CAN BE USED FOR MASSAGE PURPOSES.	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Stearic Acid (Triple pressed)		4.00	
2. Emervax 4266D		4.00	
3. Fluid E370		5.00	
4. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		5.00	
5. Propylparaben		0.10	
6. Methylparaben		0.10	
7. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
8. Dowicil 200		0.10	
9. Special Oat Flour		1.00	
10. Triethanolamine		1.00	
11. Perfume		QS	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh ingredients No. 1 - No. 6 into a container and heat while stirring, to about 72° C. Weigh No. 7, No. 9 and No. 10 into a separate container and heat these while stirring to 72° C. Add the water phase components to the oil phase and cool to about 40° C. Add No. 8 and No. 11. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 14

SKIN CARE HAND AND BODY LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: NONIONIC, MOISTURIZING EMOLIENT NON-GREASY. pH OF APPROXIMATELY 7.	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Promulgen		4.00	
2. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		8.00	
3. Cetyl Alcohol		1.50	
4. Propylparaben		0.10	
5. Methylparaben		0.10	
6. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
7. Special Oat Flour		1.00	
8. Propylene Glycol		5.00	

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## EXAMPLE 14-continued

SKIN CARE HAND AND BODY LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: NONIONIC, MOISTURIZING EMOLLIENT NON-GREASY. pH OF APPROXIMATELY 7.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
9. Dowicil 200		0.10
10. Perfume		QS
11. Color		QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh ingredients No. 1 - No. 4 into a container and heat to 70°-73° C. while stirring continuously. In another container weigh No. 5, No. 6, No. 7 and No. 8; commence heating while stirring continuously. Heat to

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat No. 1 to approximately 63° C. while stirring continuously, add No. 4, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 2. Continue stirring and cool the batch to approximately 40° C. and add No. 5, No. 9, No. 10 and No. 11.

## EXAMPLE 16

SKIN CARE CLEANING CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING, MOISTURIZING, LUBRICATING, EXCELLENT MAKEUP REMOVAL CHARACTERISTICS.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Beeswax (USP)		14.00
2. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		10.00
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		40.00
4. Glyceryl Monostearate (self emulsifying)		1.25
5. Polawax		0.50
6. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
7. Borax		1.30
8. Methylparaben		0.10
9. Perfume		QS
10. Color		QS
11. Special Oat Flour		1.50

70°-73° C. and then add this emulsion phase (water phase) to the oil phase which should also be at a temperature of 70°-73° C. Stirring should be undertaken when joining the two phases with a high shear mixing apparatus.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh ingredients No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 into a container and heat while stirring to approximately 72° C. Weigh ingredients No. 6, No. 7 and No.

## EXAMPLE 15

SKIN CARE SKIN FRESHENER		ATTRIBUTES: COOLING, IMPARTS SKIN CONDITIONING AND MOISTURIZING EFFECTS.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Special Oat Flour (2% Dispersion in Deionized Water)		50.00
2. Carbopol 940 (2% Dispersion in Deionized Water)		7.50
3. Triethanolamine		0.20
4. Allantoin		0.10
5. Dowicil 200		0.10
6. Methylparaben		0.10
7. Propylene Glycol		3.00
8. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
9. Perfume		QS
10. Color		QS
11. Alcohol SDA No. 40		25.00

8 into a container and heat to 72° C. while stirring. At 72° C. and No. 11 and add the water phase of the emulsion to the oil phase while stirring. Cool to about 40° C.; perfume and color. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 17

SKIN CARE MOISTURIZING LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: EMOLLIENT LUBRICATING, APPROXIMATELY NEUTRAL pH, DESIRABLE NON- GREASY "FEEL".
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Polawax		2.25
2. Stearyl Alcohol		2.50

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## EXAMPLE 17-continued

SKIN CARE MOISTURIZING LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: EMOLLIENT LUBRICATING, APPROXIMATELY NEUTRAL pH, DESIRABLE NON- GREASY "FEEL".
INGREDIENT		% W/W
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		12.00
4. Cetiol V		2.00
5. Methylparaben		0.10
6. Propylparaben		0.10
7. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
8. Special Oat Flour		2.00
9. Glycerine		5.00
10. Carbopol 940		0.10
11. Triethanolamine		0.10
12. Dowicil 200		QS
13. Color		QS
14. Perfume		QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh ingredients No. 1 - No. 6 and commence stirring while heating to about 72° C. In a separate container add No. 10 to No. 7 while mixing continuously, then weigh and add No. 8 and No. 9. Heat the water phase while stirring continuously to about 72° C. and add to the oil phase which is also at this temperature. Add No. 11 continue mixing and cool the batch to about 40° C. at which temperature add No. 12, No. 13 and No. 14. Fill at 25°-30° C.

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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1 - No. 6 into a container and heat while stirring to about 72° C. In a separate container weigh No. 7 and start stirring while adding No. 9. Add No. 8 and No. 10. Continue stirring and heat the aqueous phase ingredients to about 72° C. Add the water phase which should be at a temperature of about 72° C. to the oil phase which should be at the same temperature. Cool to 40° C. and add No. 11 and No. 12 and No. 13. Fill at 25°-30° C.

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## EXAMPLE 18

SKIN CARE MOISTURIZING LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: EMOLLIENT LUBRICATING, APPROXIMATELY NEUTRAL pH, DESIRABLE AFTER "FEEL".
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Promulgen D		3.50
2. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		10.000
3. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		1.000
4. Cetiol V		5.000
5. Propylparabene		0.100
6. Methylparaben		0.100
7. Deionized Water	QS	100.000
8. Special Oat Flour		1.00
9. Carbopol 961		0.075
10. Propylene Glycol		5.00
11. Dowicil 200		0.100
12. Perfume		QS
13. Color		QS

## EXAMPLE 19

SKIN CARE MOISTURIZING LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: FOR DRY SKIN; NONIONIC, LUBRICATING pH OF APPROXIMATELY 7.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Petrolatum (White USP)		10.00
2. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		18.00
3. Myrj 52-5		3.00
4. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		0.75
5. Methylparaben		0.10
6. Propylparaben		0.10
7. Carbopol 934		0.30
8. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
9. Special Oat Flour		1.00
10. Triethanolamine		0.30
11. Propylene Glycol		3.00
12. Dowicil 200		0.10
13. Perfume		QS
14. Color		QS

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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1 - No. 6 into a container, commence

stirring, to 72° C. and at this temperature add this (aqueous emulsion phase) to the oil phase. Cool to 40° C., add No. 12, No. 13 and No. 14. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 21

SKIN CARE MOISTURIZING CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: NONIONIC OIL/ WATER EMULSION, MOISTURIZING, APPROXIMATELY NEUTRAL pH.	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Promulgen		4.5	
2. Stearyl Alcohol		3.0	
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		15.0	
4. Cetiol V		3.0	
5. Propylparaben		0.1	
6. Methylparaben		0.1	
7. Deionized water	QS	100.00	
8. Special Oat Flour		2.0	
9. Glycerine		5.0	
10. Carbopol 961		0.2	
11. Dowicil 200		0.1	
12. Color		QS	
13. Perfume		QS	

stirring and heating to 72° C. Weigh No. 8 into a separate container; commence stirring, and No. 7, No. 9 and No. 11. Heat the water phase ingredients to 72° C. and add these to the oil phase ingredients. Add No. 10, continue mixing, cool to 40° C. and add No. 12, No. 13 and No. 14. Fill at 25°-40° C.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh ingredients No. 1 - No. 5 into a container; commence heating to about 72° C. while stirring continuously. In another container weigh No. 7 and No. 8, begin stirring, add No. 10, No. 6 and No. 9 and heat to

## EXAMPLE 20

SKIN CARE HAND AND BODY LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: ANIONIC OIL/WATER EMULSION, MOISTURIZING, NON- GREASY, PLEASANT RESIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Stearic Acid (Triple pressed)		3.00	
2. Stearyl Alcohol		0.50	
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		5.00	
4. Methylparaben		0.10	
5. Propylparaben		0.10	
6. Isopropyl Palmitate		1.0	
7. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		1.0	
8. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
9. Special Oat Flour		2.00	
10. Propylene Glycol		5.00	
11. Triethanolamine		1.00	
12. Dowicil 200		0.10	
13. Perfume		QS	
14. Color		QS	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weight No. 1 - no. 7 and commence heating, while stirring, to about 72° C. Weigh No. 8 into another container and add No. 9 - No. 11; commence heating, while

about 72° C. Add the aqueous emulsion phase to the oil phase while stirring continuously. Cool to about 40° C. and add No. 11, No. 12 and NO. 13. Cool to 25°-30° C. and fill.

## EXAMPLE 22

SKIN CARE MOISTURIZING CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: ANIONIC OIL/WATER EMULSION, MOISTURIZING NON- GREASY. CAN BE USED FOR MASSAGE PURPOSES.	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Stearic Acid (Triple pressed)		3.00	
2. Stearyl Alcohol		2.00	
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		7.00	
4. Propylparaben		0.10	
5. Methylparaben		0.10	
6. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
7. Special Oat Flour		2.00	
8. Propylene Glycol		5.00	
9. Triethanolamine		1.00	
10. Dowicil 200		0.10	
11. Perfume		QS	
12. Color		QS	

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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 into a container; commence stirring and heat to 70° C. In another container weigh No. 5; No. 6, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9; 5 commence stirring while heating to 70°-73° C. Cool to 40° C.; add No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add No. 4 to No. 3 and mix until homogeneous. Then add this and No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 to No. 1. Continue mixing until completely homogeneous. Filling must be accomplished while the batch is stirred continuously.

## EXAMPLE 23

SKIN CARE NIGHT CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: MOISTURIZING, LUBRICATING, PROTECTIVE NONIONIC OIL/WATER EMULSION.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Arlacel 165		5.00
2. Cetyl Alcohol		10.00
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		25.00
4. Propylparaben		0.10
5. Silicone Fluid 200/350 Cenistokes (19)		0.50
6. Glycerine		5.00
7. Methylparaben		0.10
8. Special Oat Flour		1.50
9. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
10. Dowicil 200		0.10
11. Perfume		QS
12. Color		QS

## EXAMPLE 25

SKIN CARE WASHABLE CLEANSING CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: OIL/WATER ANIONIC EMULSION; SOLVENT AS WELL AS DISPERSION AND EMULSIFYING CHARACTERISTICS. WASHES OFF EASILY WITH WATER.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Stearic Acid (Triple pressed)		4.00
2. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		3.00
3. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		10.00
4. Methylparaben		0.10
5. Propylparaben		0.10
6. Cetyl Alcohol		1.20
7. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
8. Special Oat Flour		2.00
9. Triethanolamine		1.00
10. Sipon EC-111		2.00
11. Perfume		QS
12. Color		QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat the oil phase (No. 1 - No. 5) to 70°-73° C. while stirring. Heat the aqueous phase (No. 6 - No. 9) to 70°-73° C. while stirring add the aqueous to the oil phase; cool to about 40° C. and add No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12. Fill at 25°-30° C.

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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh the "oil" phase of the emulsion (No. 1 - No. 6) into a container; commence heating while stirring to 70°-73° C. In another container weigh the water phase (No. 7 - No. 10), begin heating, while stirring, to 70°-73° C. Add the aqueous phase which should be at this same temperature. Cool to 30° C. and add No. 11 and No. 12. Fill at 25°-30° C.

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## EXAMPLE 24

SKIN CARE BATH OIL		ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING EFFECTS DUE TO PROTEIN CONTENT OF OAT FLOUR, EMOLLIENT AND LUBRICATING, SPREADING CHARACTERISTICS. MUST BE SHAKEN BEFORE USE.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)	QS	100.00
2. Isopropyl Myristate		20.00
3. Brij 93		7.00
4. Perfume	About 2-4%	
5. Special Oat Flour		10.00
6. Color		QS

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## EXAMPLE 26

SKIN CARE		ATTRIBUTES: NONIONIC OIL/ WATER EMULSION, CONTAINS LANOLIN DERIVATIVES, LUBRI- CATING BUT NON "GREASY".	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Amerchol L101		5.0	
2. Promulgen		3.0	
3. Stearyl Alcohol		3.0	
4. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		10.0	
5. Propylparaben		0.1	
6. Methylparaben		0.1	
7. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
8. Special Oat Flour		2.0	
9. Glycerine		5.0	
10. Dowicil 200		0.1	
11. Perfume		QS	
12. Color		QS	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh the "oil" phase (No. 1 - No. 5) into a con-

20 No. 5 and No. 6. Mix for about 15 minutes after No. 6 has been added. Cool to 40°-43° C. and add No. 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 28

SKIN CARE CLEANSING LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: GOOD SOLVENT EFFECT; ALSO EMULSIFICATION AND DISPERSION ATTRIBUTES FOR REMOVAL OF MAKEUP OR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS SUCH AS DUST AND DIRT.	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Promulgen		2.50	
2. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		20.00	
3. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		1.00	
4. Isopropyl Myristate		5.00	
5. Emcol E607S		0.25	
6. Carbital Solvent		0.75	
7. Deionized Water	QS	100.00	
8. Special Oat Flour		2.00	
9. Glycerine		5.00	
10. Methylparaben		0.10	
11. Propylparaben		0.10	
12. Dowicil 200		0.10	
13. Perfume		QS	

tainer, start heating and mixing. Heat to 70°-73° C. Weigh the "water" phase into another container (No. 6 - No. 9) commence heating and stirring. Heat this phase to 70°-73° C. and add to the oil phase which should be at the same temperature. Cool batch while stirring to 30° C. and add No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

45 Weight No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 11 into a container and begin heating and stirring. Heat to 70°-73° C. In another container weigh No. 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10; begin heating and stirring. Heat to 70°-73° C. and add the "water" phase of the emulsion

## EXAMPLE 27

SKIN CARE BUBBLE BATH		ATTRIBUTES: HIGH VISCOSITY, GOOD FOAM CONDITIONING.	
INGREDIENT		% W/W	
1. Natrosol 250HR		0.500	
2. Deionized Water	QS	100.000	
3. Special Oat Flour		2.000	
4. Methylparaben		0.100	
5. Super-Amide L9A		3.000	
6. Maprofix NH		35.000	
7. Formaldehyde Solution (USP)		0.075	
8. Uvinuls DS49		0.075	
9. Perfume		QS	
10. Color		QS	

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat No. 2 70°-73° C.; commence stirring and add No. 1. Mix for about 15 minutes and add No. 3, NO. 4,

65 to the "oil" phase which should be at the same temperature (both should be at 70°-73° C.). After joining the phases the batch should be cooled to 35°-40° C. at which temperature add No. 12 and No. 13. Fill at 25°-30° C.

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## EXAMPLE 29

SKIN CARE CUTICLE CREAM	ATTRIBUTES: MOISTURIZING EMOLLIENT HAS NEUTRAL pH
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Polawax	7.50
2. Stearyl Alcohol	6.00
3. Lanrol	2.00
4. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)	15.00
5. Cetiol V	4.00
6. Isopropyl Palmitate	2.00
7. Propylparaben	0.10
8. Deionized Water	100.00
9. Methylparaben	0.10
10. Glycerine	5.00
11. Special Oat Flour	2.00
12. Dowicil 200	0.10

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weight the "oil" phase No. 1 - No. 7; begin heating and stirring. Heat to 70°-73° C. Weigh the "water" phase No. 8 - No. 11 and begin heating and stirring. Heat to 70°-73° C. and add the water phase to the oil

to weigh No. 3, and add No. 6 and No. 7. Stir until these items dissolve and add this to the carbopol water dispersion. Add the remainder of the formulation ingredients while stirring continuously. Stir after the batch has been permitted to age for 12-15 hours and fill.

## EXAMPLE 31

SKIN CARE BATH OIL	ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING LUBRICATING MOISTURIZING. CAN BE PACKAGED IN TUBES.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Special Oat Flour	5.0
2. Cabosil M-5	4.0
3. Tween 80	8.0
4. Myvacet Type 9-40	20.0
5. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)	100.00
6. Isopropyl Myristate	5.0
7. Perfume	QS
8. Color	QS

phase. Both should be 70°-73° C. Cool to 40° C. and add No. 12. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

## EXAMPLE 30

SKIN CARE FRESHENER WITH POWDER RELATED RESIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING, COOLING, LEAVES POWDER-LIKE RESIDUE UPON SOLVENT EVAPORA- TION.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Carbopol 940	0.20
2. Deionized Water	50.00
3. Ethyl Alcohol SDA No. 40	15.00
4. Special Oat Flour	3.00
5. Triethanolamine	0.20
6. Methylparaben	0.10
7. Allantoin	0.10
8. Perfume	QS
9. Color	QS
10. Dowicil 200	0.10

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weight No. 2; commence stirring. Slowly add No. 1. When the carbopol has completely hydrated proceed

55 Weigh all ingredients with the exception of No. 2. Commence stirring. Add No. 2 and stir using a stirrer designed to impart high shearing stress (i.e., propeller type).

## EXAMPLE 32

SKIN CARE ASTRINGENT	ATTRIBUTES: COOLING, HELPS CONDITION AND MOISTURIZE.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Deionized Water	60.00
2. Laponite XLG	2.00
3. Special Oat Flour	3.00
4. Chlorhydrol (50%)	3.00
5. Ethyl Alcohol (SDA No. 40)	16.50
6. Methylparaben	0.10
7. Deionized Water	100.00



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## EXAMPLE 32-continued

SKIN CARE ASTRINGENT	ATTRIBUTES: COOLING, HELPS CONDITION AND MOISTURIZE
INGREDIENT	% W/W
8. Perfume	QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1 and add while stirring so to impart high shear stress No. 2. After No. 2 has completely dispersed and hydrated, add No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7 and

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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat No. 1 - No. 7 to approximately 60° C. while stirring continuously. Cool to 40° C. and add No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10.

## EXAMPLE 35

HAIR CARE LIQUID SHAMPOO (PEARLESCENT IN APPEARANCE)	ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING, MANAGEABILITY IMPARTING
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Standapol WA Special	35.00
2. Ninol 128 Extra	5.00
3. Ethylene glycol monooleate	2.50
4. Methylparaben	0.10
5. Citric Acid	0.10
6. Special Oat Flour Dispersion (4% in deionized water)	50.00
7. Perfume	QS
8. Formalin USP	0.075
9. Color	QS
10. Deionized Water	100.00

No. 8.

## EXAMPLE 33

SKIN CARE TALC	ATTRIBUTES: LEAVES SMOOTH RESIDUAL FEEL. HELPS CONDI- TION AND MOISTURIZE THE SKIN.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Talc	QS
2. Magnesium stearate	100.00
3. Zinc Oxide	2.5
4. Special Oat Flour	2.0
5. Perfume	3.0
	QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add No. 2 - No. 5 to No. 1 and blend until completely uniform.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat while continuously stirring No. 1 - No. 6 to approximately 80° C.; cool to approximately 40° C. and add No. 7, No. 8, No. 10 and No. 9.

## EXAMPLE 34

HAIR CARE LIQUID SHAMPOO (TRANSLUCENT IN APPEARANCE)	ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING AND MANAGEABILITY IMPARTING
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Siponessy	30.00
2. Ninol 2012 Extra	6.00
3. Methylparaben	0.10
4. Versens Regular	0.02
5. Citric Acid (Anhydrous)	0.20
6. Special Oat Flour Dispersion (1% in deionized water)	50.00
7. Deionized Water	QS
8. Formalin USP	100.00
9. Perfume	0.075
10. Color	QS

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## EXAMPLE 36

HAIR CARE GEL SHAMPOO (TRANSLUCENT IN APPEARANCE)	ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING, MANAGEABILITY IMPARTING.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Maprofix TLS	30.00
2. Ninol 128 Extra	8.00
3. Natrosol 250HR	1.00
4. Special Oat Flour (2% dispersion in deionized water)	50.00
5. Versene Regular	0.05
6. Methylparaben	0.10
7. Perfume	QS
8. Color	QS
9. Deionized Water	
10. Formalin Solution USP	0.075

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

20 which temperature No. 9, No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12 should be added.

## EXAMPLE 38

HAIR CARE CREAM SHAMPOO	ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING AND MANAGEABILITY IMPARTING SMOOTH PASTE WITH EXCELLENT WATER DISPERSION CHARACTER- ISTICS AND FOAM.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Stearic Acid (Triple pressed)	1.000
2. Sodium hydroxide USP	1.000
3. Cetyl Alcohol (NF Grade)	2.000
4. Lanamine	5.000
5. Special Oat Flour	1.000
6. Deionized Water	100.000
7. Methylparaben	0.100
8. Standapol WAQ Special	60.000
9. Perfume	QS
10. Color	QS
11. Formalin Solution USP	.075

Heat No. 4, while stirring, to approximately 70° C. and add No. 3 while stirring continuously. Cool to approximately 40° C. and add Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, No. 9 and 10.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Dissolve No. 2 in No. 6 while blending and heating No. 1, No. 3 and No. 4 to about 62° C. Add the sodium

## EXAMPLE 37

HAIR CARE GEL SHAMPOOL (PEARLESCENT IN APPEARANCE)	ATTRIBUTES: EXCELLENT FOAM CHARACTERISTICS. CONDITIONING IMPARTS LUSTER AND MANAGE- ABILITY.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Stepanol WA Special	25.0
2. Steol 4N	25.0
3. Ninol 128 Extra	6.0
4. Methylparaben	0.1
5. Propylparaben	0.1
6. Ethylene glycol monostearate	2.0
7. Deionized Water	100.00
8. Special Oat Flour	1.0
9. Citric Acid	QS to pH 7.0
10. Formaldehyde Solution USP	0.075
11. Perfume	QS
12. Colors	QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1 - No. 8 into a container and heat, while stirring carefully to avoid aeration, to 70°-73° C. Mix for 15 minutes at 70°-73° C. and cool to 35°-40° C at

hydroxide solution to the No. 1, No. 3 and No. 4 mixture. Continue stirring and weigh No. 5 - No. 8, while stirring, and add this to the heated emulsion. Continue mixing (avoid air entrapment) while permitting the batch to cool to 28° C. at which time add No. 9, No. 10 and No. 11.

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## EXAMPLE 39

HAIR CARE CREAM RINSE WITH OAT FLOUR		ATTRIBUTES: MAKES HAIR SOFT, LUSTEROUS AND MANAGEABLE WHILE IMPARTING CONDITIONING ATTRIBUTES.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Polawax		1.0
2. Arquad 2HT75		2.0
3. Cetyl Alcohol (N.F.)		2.0
4. Ceralan		0.5
5. Propylparaben		0.05
6. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
7. Propylene Glycol		2.0
8. Special Oat Flour		2.0
9. Methylparaben		0.1
10. Perfume		QS
11. Color		QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat No. 1 - No. 5 to about 72° C. while stirring continuously. In another container heat No. 6 - No. 9 to

ously. Add the aqueous phase to the oil phase, both should be at 70°-73° C., while stirring continuously. Cool to 30° C. and add No. 10 and No. 11. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## EXAMPLE 41

HAIR CARE HAIR CONDITIONING CREAM		ATTRIBUTES: NONIONIC/CATIONIC EMULSION, RAPID CONDITIONING, SOFTENING, IMPARTS HIGH LUSTER.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Promulgen		4.00
2. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		5.00
3. Cetiol V		3.00
4. Grape seed oil		4.00
5. Stearyl Alcohol		4.00
6. Propylparaben		0.10
7. Ammonyx No. 4 (22)		4.00
8. Propylene Glycol		5.00
9. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
10. Sorbic Acid		0.20
11. Methylparaben		0.10
12. Special Oat Flour		2.00

about 72° C. Add the aqueous phase (No. 6 - No. 9) which should be at 72° C. to the oil phase No. 1 - No. 5. Cool the batch, while stirring continuously to 30° C. and add No. 10 and No. 11. Fill at 25°-30° C.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 into a container, commence stirring and heating. Heat

## EXAMPLE 40

HAIR CARE HAIR CONDITIONER LOTION		ATTRIBUTES: SOFTENS AND CONDITIONS, WORKS IN ONE OR TWO MINUTES.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Polawax		3.00
2. Stearyl Alcohol		1.00
3. Emcol E607S		1.00
4. Lanolin (Cosmetic Grade)		0.25
5. Mineral Oil (65/75 Saybolt)		2.00
6. Deionized Water	QS	100.00
7. Special Oat Flour		2.00
8. Propylene Glycol		2.00
9. Methylparaben		0.10
10. Perfume		QS
11. Color		QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat the "oil phase" (No. 1 - No. 5) to about 72° C. while stirring continuously. Heat the aqueous phase (No. 6 - No. 9) to 70°-73° C. while stirring continu-

65 to 70°-73° C. Weigh No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12 into another container, commence stirring and heating. Heat to 70°-73° C. and add to the (No. 1 - No. 6) mixture which should also be at 70°-73° C. Cool to 25°-30° C. and fill.

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## EXAMPLE 42

HAIR CARE SETTING SYSTEM		ATTRIBUTES: CONDITIONING, IMPARTS LUSTER, MANAGEABILITY AND GOOD HOLDING UNDER HUMID CONDITIONS. OAT FLOUR USED AS A PLASTICIZER AND CONDI- TIONER.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Gantrez 225		3.5
2. Ethyl Alcohol SDA No. 40	QS	100.00
3. Special Oat Flour (1% dispersion in deionized water)		10.0
4. Disopropylamine		0.2
5. Perfume		QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh item No. 2 and begin stirring. Add No. 1 and mix until the dispersion is clear and homogeneous. Add No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5. Mix until the dispersion is uniform.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Weigh No. 5 and add, while stirring continuously, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9. Mix until a completely uniform dispersion results. Filter through 100 mesh or greater.

## EXAMPLE 43

HAIR CARE HAIR CONDITIONER		ATTRIBUTES: SETTING CHARAC- TERISTICS, CONDITIONING IMPARTS MANAGEABILITY, LUSTER AND TEXTURE.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Resyn 28-2930		2.00
2. Ammonium Hydroxide (28% Solution)		0.120
3. Ethoxylan 50		0.25
4. Perfume		QS
5. Ethyl Alcohol (SDA No. 40)		45.00
6. Special Oat Flour (1% dispersion in deionized water)		51.78
7. Panthenol		0.5
8. Formaldehyde Solution USP		0.075
9. Color		QS

## EXAMPLE 44

SKIN CARE BABY POWDER		ATTRIBUTES: THE INCLUSION OF OAT FLOUR IMPARTS GOOD ADHESION TO THE EPIDERMIS, WATER AD- SORBING CHARACTERISTICS AND THE DERMATOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES RELATED TO OAT FLOUR. THE POWDER LEAVES THE SKIN DRY SOFT AND SMOOTH TO THE TOUCH.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Talc	QS	100.00
2. Magnesium Stearate		2.00
3. Syloid No. 72		1.00
4. Ottasept Extra		0.10
5. Special Oat Flour		10.00
6. Perfume		QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add ingredients No. 2 through No. 6 to the talc; blend until uniform.

## EXAMPLE 45

SKIN CARE FOOT POWDER		ATTRIBUTES: EPIDERMAL EMOLLIENCY NATURAL PROTEIN, DERMATOLOGICAL RELATED BENE- FITS CONSISTENT WITH THE USE OF OAT FLOUR. THE POWDER CONTAINS A PERSPIRATION IN- HIBITING MATERIAL AS WELL AS BEING DEODORANT.
INGREDIENT		% W/W
1. Talc	QS	100.00

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## EXAMPLE 45-continued

SKIN CARE FOOT POWDER	ATTRIBUTES: EPIDERMAL EMOLLIENCY NATURAL PROTEIN, DERMATOLOGICAL RELATED BENEFITS CONSISTENT WITH THE USE OF OAT FLOUR. THE POWDER CONTAINS A PERSPIRATION INHIBITING MATERIAL AS WELL AS BEING DEODORANT.	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	2. Special Oat Flour	10.00
	3. Microdry	5.00
	4. Zinc Oxide	2.00
	5. Syloid 72	2.00
	6. Perfume	QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

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Add No. 2 through No. 6 to No. 1 and blend until uniform.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add No. 2 through No. 5 to No. 1 and mix until completely uniform.

## EXAMPLE 46

SKIN CARE BODY TALC WITH ANTIPERSPIRANT QUALITIES	ATTRIBUTES: OAT FLOUR OFFERS A SOURCE OF NATURAL PROTEIN AND EMOLLIENT LIPIDS. OAT FLOUR HAS BEEN USED TO RELIEVE A NUMBER OF DERMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF BOTH A SPECIFIC AND NON-SPECIFIC NATURE SUCH AS PRURITUS, DRYNESS AND CHAPPING. THE POWDER HAS INGREDIENTS TO HELP SUPPRESS PERSPIRATION AND OFFER A DEODORANT EFFECT.	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	1. Talc	100.00
	2. Microdry	3.00
	3. Syloid No. 72	2.00
	4. Special Oat Flour	10.00
	5. Perfume	QS

## EXAMPLE 47

SKIN CARE BABY POWDER	ATTRIBUTES: OAT FLOUR PROVIDES POTENTIAL DERMATOLOGICAL- RELATED ATTRIBUTES, NATURAL PROTEIN, EMOLLIENT LIPIDS. LEAVES SKIN SOFT AND VELVETY SMOOTH TO THE TOUCH.	
	INGREDIENT	% W/W
	1. Talc	90.15
	2. Zinc Stearate	2.50
	3. Syloid No. 72	2.00
	4. Special Oat Flour	3.00
	5. Zinc Oxide	2.00
	6. Dioxin	0.10
	7. Perfume	QS

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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add ingredients No. 2 through No. 7 to the talc; blend until completely uniform.

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## EXAMPLE 48

SKIN CARE FOOT POWDER	ATTRIBUTES: OAT FLOUR OFFERS CONDITIONING THROUGH NATURAL PROTEIN; GOOD ADHERENCE TO THE SKIN. THE FORMULATION ALSO ACTS AS A DEODORANT, AND CONTAINS AN AGENT TO REDUCE PERSPIRATION.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Talc	82.65
2. Special Oat Flour	3.00
3. Microdry	10.00
4. Syloid 72	2.00
5. Ottasept Extra	0.15
6. Zinc Oxide	2.00
7. Perfume	QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add No. 2 through No. 7 to No. 1 and blend until uniform.

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add No. 2 through No. 8 to No. 1 and blend until the ingredients are uniformly dispersed.

## EXAMPLE 49

SKIN CARE DEODORANT BODY POWDER	ATTRIBUTES: OAT FLOUR OFFERS NATURAL PROTEIN, AND EMOLIENT LIPIDS. GOOD ADHERENCE TO THE SURFACE OF THE EPIDERMAL LAYER. LEAVES THE SKIN SOFT, AND SMOOTH TO THE TOUCH.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Talc	80.75
2. Zinc Stearate	6.00
3. Syloid 72	2.00
4. Special Oat Flour	3.00
5. Titanium Dioxide	2.00
6. Ottasept Extra	0.25
7. Perfume	QS
8. Magnesium Carbonate	3.00

## EXAMPLE 50

SKIN CARE BODY TALC WITH DEODORANT AND ANTIPERSPIRANT CHARACTERISTICS	ATTRIBUTES: OAT FLOUR PROVIDES WHOLE PROTEIN AND LIPIDS FOR SKIN CONDITIONING AND EMOL- LIENCY. PERSPIRATION INHIBITING AND DEODORANT EFFECT PROVIDED BY ALUMINUM SALT.
INGREDIENT	% W/W
1. Talc	83.50
2. Special Oat Flour	3.50
3. Microdry	7.50
4. Syloid 72	3.00
5. Ottosept Extra	0.15
6. Aluminum Stearate	2.00
7. Perfume	QS

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## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Add ingredients No. 2 through No. 7 to the talc. Blend until the formulation is completely uniform.

## EXAMPLE 51

SOAP	THE SOAP CONTAINING SPECIAL OAT FLOUR IMPARTS MOISTURIZING AND EMOLIENT QUALITIES AS WELL AS PROTEIN AND LIPIDS.
INGREDIENT	PARTS BY WEIGHT
1. Olive oil (Refined)	200.00
2. Stearic Acid (Triple pressed)	100.00
3. Corn Oil	100.00
4. Oleic Acid	100.00

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## EXAMPLE 51-continued

THE SOAP CONTAINING SPECIAL OAT FLOUR IMPARTS MOISTURIZING AND EMOLLIENT QUALITIES AS WELL AS PROTEIN AND LIPIDS.	
SOAP	
INGREDIENT	PARTS BY WEIGHT
5. Butylated Hydroxyanisole	0.15
6. Sodium Hydroxide USP	100.00
7. Deionized Water	100.00
8. Deionized Water	650.00
9. Special Oat Flour	150.00
10. Perfume	QS
11. Color	QS

## COMPOUNDING PROCEDURE

Heat No. 8 to 75° C.  $\pm$  3° C. and sprinkle in No. 9 while mixing with a high shear propeller type stirrer. Heat No. 1 - No. 5 to 92° C.  $\pm$  2° C. while stirring slowly to prevent air entrapment. Dissolve No. 6 and No. 7. While maintaining the "oil" mixture at 92° C.  $\pm$  2° C. slowly add aliquots of the special oat flour dispersion and sodium hydroxide solution, alternating between

the oat flour and sodium hydroxide. Maintain the temperature for one hour after completing the addition of oat flour and sodium hydroxide while continuing to slowly stir the batch. Cool to 68° C.  $\pm$  2° C. and add No. 10 and No. 11. Continue cooling to about 25° C. This product can be processed, to remove excess moisture, by applying a vacuum during the compounding operation. The product can also be warmed to about 45° C. for 24 hours prior to pressing to facilitate moisture removal.

Table I

IDENTIFICATION OF TRADE OR GENERIC LISTED FORMULATION MATERIALS	
Trade or Generic Name	Identification
1. Allantoin	5-Ureidohydantoin
2. Amerchol L101	Extract of Lanolin Sterols and complex higher Alcohols in their free form
3. Amerlate P	Isopropylester of Normal Branched Chain and Hydroxy Acids of Lanolin
4. Ammonyx 4	Stearyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride
5. Arlacel 165	Glycerol Monostearate and Polyoxyethylene Stearate
6. Arquad 2HT75	Dialkyl (Tallow) Quaternary Ammonium Salts
7. Beewax	Largely Myrcyl Palmitate, Cerotic Acid and Esters and some high Carbon Paraffins
8. Boraxz	Sodium Borate
9. Brij 93	Polyoxyethylene Oleyl Ether
10. Cab-O-Sil M-5	Fumed Silica
11. Carbitol Solvent	Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
12. Carbopol	Carboxyvinyl Polymer
13. Ceralan	Lanolin Alcohols
14. Ceresin Wax	Purified Ozocerite, Mineral Wax
15. Cetiol V	Decyl Oleate
16. Chlorhydrol	Aluminum Chlorohydroxide
17. Chromalite Dark Blue	Ironoxide Pigment
18. Chromalite Magenta	Ironoxide Pigment
19. D&C Red No. 7	Calcium Salt of 4(O-Sulfo-P-Tolyl-AZO) 3-Hydroxy-2 Naphtholic Acid
20. D&C Red No. 19	3-Ethochloride of 9-O-Carboxyphenyl-6-Diethylamino-3-Ethylamino-3-Isoxanthene
21. D&C Red No. 21	2,4,5,7 Tetrabromo-3-6 Fluorandiol
22. Dowacil 200	Cis Isomer of 1-(3 Chloroallyl) 3,5,7, Tria ZA 1-Azoniaadamantane Chloride
23. Emcol E607S	Stearoyl N. Colaminoformyl Methyl Pyridinium Chloride
24. Emerwax 4266-D	Mixture of Higher Fatty Acid and Alcohol Esters and Alcohols (Cetyl, Palmitate Cetyl Alcohol Lauric Stearic and Myristic Acid Esters)
25. Fluid E370	Polyalkylene Glycol
26. Fullers Earth	Colloidal Aluminum Silicate
27. Gantrez 225	Monoethyl Ester of Polymethylvinyl Ether/Maleic Acid
28. Gelvatol 3/90	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Acetate
29. Lanamine	Lanolin Acid Amine
30. Lanolin	Mainly Cholesterol Esters of Higher Fatty Acids
31. Lantrol	Dewaxed Lanolin
32. Laponite XLG	Synthetic Inorganic Silicate with Structural Characteristics Similar to Hectorite, Bentonite or Mont-



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Table I-continued

IDENTIFICATION OF TRADE OR GENERIC LISTED FORMULATION MATERIALS	
Trade or Generic Name	Identification
33. Lo Micron Pink 2511	morillonite
34. Lo Micron Yellow 2576	Ironoxide Pigment
35. Lo Micron Brown 2593	Ironoxide Pigment
36. Maprofix NH	Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate
37. Maprofix TLS	Triethanolamine Lauryl Sulfate
38. Methylparaben	Methyl Para Hydroxybenzoate
39. Myrj 52.5	Polyoxyethylene Stearate
40. Myvacet Type 9-40	Distilled Acetylated Monoglycerides
41. Natrosol 250HR	Hydroxyethylcellulose
42. Ninol 128 Extra	Coconut Fatty Acid Diethanolamine
Condensate	
43. Ninol 2012 Extra	Coconut Fatty Acid Diethanolamine
Condensate	
44. Pearl Glow	Bismuth Oxychloride
45. Polawax	Polyoxyethylene Lanolin Wax
46. Promulgen	Polyoxyethylene glycol complex of higher molecular weight naturally occurring saturated fatty alcohols
47. Propylparaben	Propylpara Hydroxybenzoate
48. Red No. 2513	Ironoxide Pigment
49. Resyn 2260	Acrylic Copolymer Latex
50. Resyn 28-2930	Carboxylated Vinyl Acetate Terpolymer
51. Silicone Fluid 200/350	
Centistokes	Dimethyl Siloxane Polymer
52. Sapon EC-111	Sodium Cetyl/Stearyl Sulfate
53. Sapon ESY	Sodium Lauryl Ether Sulfate
54. Sorbitol	Hexahydric Alcohol
55. Standamid SD	Coconut Fatty Acid Diethanolamide
56. Standapol SH100	Anionic Dibasic Acid Monoester Sodium Salt
57. Standapol WA Special	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate
58. Standapol WAQ Special	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate
59. Steol 4N	Sodium Lauryl Ether Sulfate
60. Stepanol WA Special	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate
61. Super Amide L9A	Lauroic Acid Diethanolamine
	Condensate
62. Talc	Hydrous Magnesium Silicate
63. Tween No. 80	Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Monooleate
64. Ultra Blue 3585	Ironoxide Pigment
65. Uvinul DS No. 49	Sodium Salt of Sulfonated 2-Hydroxy-4-Methoxy - Benzophenone
66. Veegum	Colloidal Magnesium Aluminum Silicate
67. Versene Regular	Ethylene Diaminetetraacetic Acid
67. Versene Regular	Ethylene Diaminetetraacetic Acid (Tetra Sodium Salt)
68. Viscolan	Dewaxed Liquid Lanolin
69. Yellow 2576	Ironoxide Pigment

Those modifications and equivalents which fall within the spirit of the invention are to be considered a part thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid cosmetic preparation comprising a colloidal stable dispersion of oat flour having a particle size such that at least about 98% thereof passes through a 200 mesh screen (U.S. Sieve Series) in a liquid vehicle, said oat flour being employed in an amount of from about 1 to 20% by weight of the preparation.

2. A cosmetic preparation in accordance with claim 1 in which water and alcohol are present in the liquid vehicle.

3. A cosmetic preparation in accordance with claim 1 in which the liquid vehicle is an oil-in-water emulsion.

4. A cosmetic preparation in accordance with claim 1 in which the liquid vehicle is a water-in-oil emulsion.

5. A cosmetic preparation in accordance with claim 1 in which the oat flour on a dry basis has a protein content of not more than about 16% and a starch content of not less than about 70%.

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